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manganese iron, especially well adapted for car-wheels, has long been prepared by the old charcoal process. Iron has been mined almost continuously since 1734. Most of the mines are located at or near the boundary of the areas of Hudson schist with those of the Stockbridge dolomite, both of which are Cambro-Ordovician sedimentaries. The more important of the exploited ore beds form a nearly continuous series encircling the base of Mt. Washington. The author believes that the ore was derived from pyrite in the Berkshire schists of the adjacent elevated territory, and that the ore bodies have been formed by the replacement of Berkshire schist and Stockbridge dolomite.

C. W. W.

Lead and Zinc Deposits of Virginia. By THOMAS LEONARD WATSON.
(Geological Survey of Virginia, Geological Series, Bulletin No. 1.
Pp. 156, 14 plates. Published by the Board of Agriculture and
Immigration, Richmond, Va., 1905.)

Galenite and sphalerite are associated in all the mining districts, generally as replacement deposits in limestone breccia near faults, and on anticinal axes. The sulphide ores show no secondary enrichment. The most interesting feature of this region is the secondary oxidized ore which occurs in depressions of the weathered surface of the limestone beneath several feet of residual clay. This ore consists of predominant calamine, associated with smithsonite, and cerrusite, and toward the bottom there is generally some galenite. Commercial ores are limited to the Shenandoah Limestone.

C. W. W.

The Paragenesis of the Minerals in the Glauophane-Bearing Rocks of California. By JAMES PERRIN SMITH. (Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XLV, 1906, pp. 183-242.)

This paper, and the one by H. S. Washington published last year, make a nearly complete study of the glaucophane schists and related rocks. Professor Smith shows that the glaucophane rocks of the Coast Ranges have been derived from siliceous fragmental sediments, deposits of organic silica, acid arkoses, medium-basic clay shales, basic tuffs, syenites, diorites, diabases, gabbros, and probably pyroxenites. The origin may be determined by study of the chemical composition. Metamorphism has consisted merely in recrystallization, no material has been added or taken away, except that the water which once existed in the pore spaces has been included as water of crystallization. The paper includes thirty-two chemical analyses, and petrographic descriptions of the minerals and rocks.

C. W. W.